

The Way to Build up Wrangell:
Patronize Wrangell Merchants

ALASKA

SENTINEL.

Money Spent Here is Used Here;
Send it East, and it is Gone

VOL. 7. NO. 2

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

Holiday Goods

Finest Assortment Ever Shown in Wrangell

THE "EVER-READY" Thermos Bottle
Keeps Contents hot 24 hours; Cold, 72 hours

Every article very choice, and selected with greatest care to suit the trade. All new, fresh and up to date. Presents for Young and Old, Useful Household Articles, low priced or expensive, Souvenirs for Absent Friends, your Best Girl or your Best Fellow.

Ladies' Gloves, Glove Boxes, Toilet Sets, Ruff Boxes, Pictures, Table Albums, Postcard Albums, Photo Stands, Fancy Bound Books by Best Authors, Fancy Stationery, Ebony-Framed Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Tobacco Jars, Nugget and Fossil Ivory Pins, Alaska Rings and Jewelry, Hand-Painted and Gilt Dishes and Cups, Cut Glass Dishes and Silverware

CARNATION MILK Stronger than Ever
Call today for: Bedbrook Price by the Case

CHILDREN'S TOYS

VACUUM MARINE OIL

Lubricates Better and Wears Longer than other oils in your

GASOLINE ENGINE

F. MATHESON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S—EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sunday) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers—Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSE, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

Stickine Tribe No. 5
Imp. O. R. M.
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.
A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of R.
H. WINKLER, Sachem.

C. A. EMERY, D. D. S.
Dentistry practiced in all its branches.
Office in Patenaude Building
Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5
Other hours by Appointment

WRANGELL, ALASKA

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

New guy-lines have been placed on the approach to the floating dock to prevent its being carried away.

OUR WEEKLY PEER AMID

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

Don't

Fail to read

Our great clubbing

Offer for 1909, elsewhere

In this paper. The magazines

Embraced in this offer are all first class, and contain stories by the ablest writers of the day.

Shurick Drug Co. for toys.

Billy Shields and Philip Haught got a gunnysack full of bass in Chicagoff Pass one day this week.

C. E. Jury left on the Humboldt for a business trip east, expecting to be gone until next spring, at least.

Extensive repairs are being made to the Wrangell wharf, all old or defective pilings being replaced with new ones.

Shurick Drug Co. for dolls.

Claire Snyder and Ken Talmage left out Monday morning in the launch Sentinel for a three-weeks' trip to west coast points.

Guy Carson and Alex Vreath have been putting railings along the various elevated walks about town, rendering the walks much safer.

The Uncle Dan arrived in last Thursday from the west coast, and left Friday morning for the machine shop at Ketchikan, for minor repairs.

Shurick Drug Co. for fine Chinaware.

Charley Beilly returned on the last Jefferson from Juneau, where he filed a suit against the Portage Mountain Mining Co. for \$1,800 for services rendered.

One of Wrangell's housewives has discovered a recipe for making soup sandwiches, and it is said they are excellent for men who are late for meals.

Al Osborne is the bargain master. Last week he bought a good Columbia River fishing boat, a new 16 foot skiff, a new rifle and a fine binocular field glass, all for \$80.

Shurick Drug Co.

Administrator T. C. McHugh came up on the Humboldt to attend court in the matter of the disposition of the estate of Willson & Sylvester.

The Hasey case is to be heard again at the next term of court in Juneau, and fifteen witnesses have been summoned to appear January 6.

Read the new ads. of F. Matheson, Thlinget Trading Co. and Shurick Drug Co. in this issue. They are the ones who invite your patronage.

Shurick Drug Co. for fine stationery.

The crew which has been developing the Ham Island marble properties, came in last week and left for the Fox Island properties on the west coast.

Hon. John J. Boyce, prosecuting attorney for the first Alaska Division, has been in town several days looking after the Willson-Sylvester estate, for which he is attorney.

Ed. Lindman came over in the last Uncle Dan from Klawak, to meet his wife and two younger children, who returned on the Humboldt from San Francisco. The family will go to Klawak for the winter.

Dick Nastrom's launch Chinook sank at the floating dock one night last week, taking with it a lot of provisions which Alf. Olsen had bought for a trip out to Coronation Island. The launch has been floated and put in commission.

Tuesday afternoon a boat came into town from Petersburg, bringing word that a fellow named Podahl had committed suicide at Blind Slough. Marshal Grant and Coroner Snyder started at once for the scene of the tragedy to hold an inquest, and up to the time of this writing had not returned. Hence we are unable to give particulars.

This office desires to acknowledge a friendly call from Dr. Schroeder, the physician and surgeon whom we last week mentioned as having come to cast his lot among us. Having been for a number of years in Oregon, Dr. Schroeder is acquainted with many of this writer's old-time acquaintances, and we enjoyed a pleasant half-hour chat with him. The Dr. is one of those frank and whole souled fellows whom it is a real pleasure to meet. His wide experience has made him a good judge of human nature, and as he is one of a class that is much needed in Alaska, we gladly extend a welcoming hand.

Shurick Drug Co. for Xmas goods.

SAWMILL IS TO BE SOLD

Willson-Sylvester Mill is Soon
to be Offered

Most people who have been in South-eastern Alaska the past five or six years know quite well the history of the sawmill at Wrangell, one of the best pieces of property on the coast; how, after the death of Thomas A. Willson, one of the founders of the industry it passed under a cloud—passed into the hands of a receiver—and for several months was threatened with financial destruction. To review its ups and downs during that period would be superfluous. Suffice it to say that in December, 1906, after being in the hands of the district court for a year or more, it passed into the management of its rightful representatives, T. C. McHugh and Mrs. Mary A. Willson, administrator and administratrix, respectively, of the joint estate of Willson & Sylvester.

Since that time the mill has been run on business principles, cutting the best grades of lumber, supplying the loggers with a market for the product of their labors, furnishing employment for a small army of men in operating the mill and laying aside each year a neat "nest egg" for the heirs of the joint estate.

But despite the fact that the mill was making money, those into whose charge it had been placed felt that it should be gotten out of the hands of the court; and the only way to accomplish this would be to sell it and convert it into money to be placed in trust for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, on the 19th of July, 1907, a petition was presented to the Wrangell probate court, asking for an order of sale, placing the property on the market. Owing to the stringency of the money market last fall, it was thought prudent to postpone the matter to a more propitious time, with a view to getting something near the value of the mill and its belongings. Hence the hearing has been postponed from time to time until Nov. 28, 1908, a hearing was had, and all present appearing to acquiesce, and order was made, granting the petition to offer the mill, lumber, logs, steamer, barge, etc. for sale. The terms, conditions, date of sale, etc., will probably be given to the public in a few days.

Here, then, permit us to say, will be an excellent opportunity for some practical mill man, or men, to step into a business than which there is no better-paying in Alaska.

Cordova Alaskan: "Nellie Cashman was a passenger on the Santa Clara, en route home. And where do you suppose she lives? Five hundred miles beyond the Arctic circle. She came to Alaska in 1874. She was with the first ones who went into the Cassiar country and many a miner will tell you that if it had not been for Nellie Cashman they would have died in that country from scurvy and other sickness. Nellie, on that expedition, was the nurse, and scores of men who fell sick with the scurvy received medicine from her, free of all cost if they were broke. She was in the Dawson country in '97, and has been about every camp in Alaska. Four years ago she struck for the wilds of the Koyukuk and now calls that home. While in Dawson she was the partner of Tom McMullen in the restaurant business and they coined money. Tom was showing her the city today, and with her calling on the old pioneers who have known her for the last 30 years."

From the financial statement presented by President H. W. Cannon of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to the stockholders at the annual meeting held in Jersey City the first week of November, it is learned that the receipts and profits of the company for the six months ending June 30 showed a great reduction to that for the same period of other years. The gross earnings fell off \$133,537, while operating expenses increased \$234,000, so that the net earnings decreased \$367,547. The balance available for dividends amounted to \$621,609. The president stated that the business depression following the panic of 1907 was severely felt by the company. He also stated that labor conditions, from an employer's standpoint, continue unsatisfactory.—Ex.

Exchange: "Prior to 1869, when Alaska became American territory, there had been no gold mining in the territory of any importance. Old Russian records show that small amounts of the precious metal had been observed at various points, though it was not believed to be of commercial importance. In the early '60s gold was discovered in the gravels at the head of the Stikine, and during that period many prospectors went to the Cassiar diggings, on the Canadian side of the international

PICTURE FRAMES

We have on hand a limited number of Plain and Elaborate Picture Frames which we desire to close out to make room for new goods. These frames can be used for cabinet or large photographs, and the mouldings are in various designs. Prices on this line of goods will be

CUT IN HALF

If you have a picture to frame, this is your opportunity. But you must come soon if you want to get your choice

You would be Surprised at the Bargains we are Offering
in all Kinds of Clothing and Furnishings

THLINGET TRADING CO.

boundary. In 1869, Mix Sylva and other disappointed Cassiar miners traveled northward from Fort Wrangell and made placer discoveries at Windham Bay and on Bowdler Creek at Soudan Bay. It is reported that \$10,000 was extracted from these placers in 1870-71. This represented the first gold production from Alaska."

The Seattle P.I. recently published a bear story which was, substantially, as follows: "Pleasant as well as profitable was the discovery made by Captain Wing and the crew of the steam whaler Karluk, when the vessel encountered an ice floe upon which were thirty-two polar bears dining off the carcasses of a bowhead whale, partially frozen into the body of the ice. Every ride on board was immediately in requisition and five of the bears were killed before the rest escaped by plunging into the water. The crew of the Karluk succeeded in securing three tons of bone from the whale's head."

Rumor has it that George Whitman is building a power boat at Petersburg, and that the craft, when completed, will enter the freight and passenger business on the Stikine river between Wrangell and Telegraph Creek. It is also stated unauthentically that a certain party in Wrangell has interested some outside capitalists in this matter, and that a small steamer will be put on the river by next season.

Shurick Drug Co. for pure drugs and accurately compounded prescriptions.

Louis Levi, the skin hustler, was on the southbound Humboldt.

The Jefferson was scheduled to sail from Seattle last night, and should be here Saturday.

The Northland was hung up on the rocks in Seymour Narrows a portion of last week.

Geo. McKay writes to have his paper sent to Sulzer, where he is working in the mines.

Two new power boats are under construction at the Wrangell Boat and Machine Co.'s shop.

Read the notices posted in the lobby of the postoffice. The department forbids smoking in the postoffice.

Mail is scheduled to leave Wrangell for the west coast on the first and third Wednesdays of each month until further notice.

The Uncle Dan came up from Ketchikan, Tuesday night, and left yesterday for the west coast.

NOTICE

All persons having any of the aluminum checks issued by the North Pacific Trading and Packing Company of Klawak, Alaska, are hereby notified to send or present same to the office of this company at Klawak for redemption before January 1, 1909, as no more of these checks will be issued.
H. F. SWIFT, Supt.

THE
**WILLIAMSON
HAFFNER CO**

OUR CUTS TALK

ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS
DENVER

FOR 1909 Three Good Magazines and Alaska Sentinel for \$2.25

We have anticipated the desire of our subscribers for good reading matter that will please old and young alike, and have secured terms by which we can make the following offer:

For \$2.25 in Advance

We will send THE ALASKA SENTINEL for a whole year, and in addition we will have

The Ladies' World
Good Literature, and
Farm and Home

All three standard magazines, sent for a whole year to any address you may name. ALL FOR \$2.25 PER YEAR.



The publishers of the above magazines makes the terms on condition that all subscriptions are sent before January 1, in order that they will not be compelled to make entries through the year. This offer, therefore, will be closed December 25, allowing one week to get the order to them.

We Have on Display The Finest Assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS Ever shown in Wrangell

Embraced in this assortment are Appropriate Gifts for Old and Young, including

Dolls and Toys, all kinds
Choicest Perfumeries,
Daintiest Stationery,
Hand-Painted Chinaware
Large assortments of Games
Instructive Dissected Maps
The Purest Confectionery
Finest Toilet Preparations

Have a Look at Our Stock Before Buying
Don't Wait. But "get in on the ground floor"

The Shurick Drug Co.

Alaska Sentinel

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Wrangel, - - - Alaska

A burnt child may dread the fire, but one's old flames are always fascinating.

The woman who weds to acquire a bank book soon becomes dissatisfied with her taste in literature.

Nowadays no man is a face card in the political deck till he gets his portrait on the souvenir postals.

The world may be getting better in every other way, but it certainly shows a disposition to be aeronautic this year.

In Madrid the police have cleared the streets of all beggars but the blind ones, who probably see no other way to make a living.

"Beware of the cracked mug!" advises the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise. Also beware of the line of conversation that leads to a cracked mug.

The deed of that man who shot his wife because she didn't talk enough was shocking, of course; but fortunately such cases are extremely rare.

Count Okuma, who has so much to say concerning the probability of a war with this country, appears to be the Richmond Pearson Hobson of Japan.

It is claimed that a circus elephant at Marion, Ohio, is 212 years old. Possibly Minister Wu would be glad to know something of the pachyderm's diet.

Every little while somebody swims out as far as he can and is supposed to be "fooling" when he calls for help. This is one of the most foolish ways of ending one's life.

When Emperor William and King Edward had their pleasant little tete-a-tete were the big sticks checked in the cloak-room? Court etiquette would seem to have dictated such a procedure.

Our very best aristocrats need not be shocked that one of the German princes has gone to work. As the object is merely the elimination of superfluous fat, there is no real dishonor attached.

"The Niagara Falls are 36,000 years old," says the Chicago Journal. This is probably true, but every time you go there you find that the villagers have a few new ways of separating you from your money.

It is reported that many chop suey emporiums throughout the country have recently been closed owing to a lack of business. This ought to bring a measure of relief to people who have been dreading the yellow peril.

What chance has a young man to rise in the employment of a large corporation? Is a question frequently asked. Of course it depends largely on the young man; but according to a statement recently sent out by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sixty-seven of the eighty-five principal officers of the company started at the bottom and worked up. A fact like this is worth many volumes of theorizing on the subject.

It is quite true that "cleanliness is next to godliness," but in this day of fads and scientific frills the question is whether we are not getting altogether too afraid of a little dirt. Dirt has been defined as matter in the wrong place, and hygiene is the science of keeping it in the right place. But we are inclined to think that we are all a little bit too much up in the air on the matter of cleanliness; a little too afraid of coming in contact with the clean-smelling, kindly earth, and are in danger of becoming nasty-nice.

Widnes, a manufacturing town of about thirty thousand inhabitants, situated on the Mersey, a few miles from Liverpool, is put forward by English papers as enjoying "the world's cheapest gas." Since the latest reduction, made in June, the price to ordinary consumers is twenty-eight cents per thousand cubic feet; to consumers of more than three million feet a year, twenty-four cents; to all users of gas for motive power purposes, twenty cents. In addition to supplying light, heat and power at these low prices, the gas department contributes ten thousand dollars a year to the borough rates—this sum representing profits.

Denial of the probability of war between Japan and the United States would be gratuitous if there were not so much persistent talk about the dreadful possibility. It may be worth while to collect three recent utterances on the subject by persons who know. A French officer who has been in Japan making a dispassionate study of military matters says, in effect, that Japan is physically incapable of war with the United States. The American ambassador to Japan, Mr. O'Brien, says that war talk is absurd. Marquis Katsura, the new head of the Japanese cabinet, supports his assertion that Japan is bent on peace by pointing out that the financial problem of Japan is sufficient to engross her for some time to come. War between this country and Japan is possible; so is war between any two nations. But it is per-

verse jingoism which tries to frighten folk with so nebulous a possibility.

The totals of fire loss in this country may signify little to the average mind, but the comparative figures should mean much. The figures issued by the national board of fire underwriters show that the average fire loss per capita in the United States for the last five years was \$3.02, against 33 cents for six European countries, including France, Germany and Austria. It may be objected perhaps that it is unfair to select this particular period for purposes of comparison, since both the Baltimore fire of 1904 and the San Francisco fire of 1906 are included in it. And yet if these two fires, representing about \$350,000,000, were deducted from the total fire loss of the country for the five years—which is estimated at \$1,257,716,055—the total would be reduced by but little over a fourth. And the American per capita loss would remain about six and one-half times larger than the European. What is to blame for this great disparity? Are we so much more careless than Europeans? Are European building codes, fire departments and water supplies from six and a half to ten times better than those found in the United States?

Despite the steadily improving industrial conditions, we still occasionally read of the suicide of some man who has searched in vain for work and despairs of finding it before his last cent is spent. Such suicides are often due in reality to other than industrial causes, but when they are the result of inability to find employment they are among the most pitiable facts of our national life. Helpless to put an end entirely to the conditions that bring them about, society must for the great part watch them as one of the symbolic indications of good or bad times. Fortunately the number of genuine cases of this kind has this year been very small. Of late factories that were closed have been reopening their doors, and others that were working part time have increased their forces. It is true that the applicants for work under such circumstances are still almost certain to be more numerous than the places to be filled, but the disproportion is steadily decreasing. The statistician of the state bureau of labor statistics for New York has recently given out figures of the extent of lack of employment during the first quarter of the year. Whereas in some previous years industry has been so active that the weather conditions have been chiefly responsible for the idleness of such men as had no work at that season, this year the closing of factories and reduction of forces have been responsible for many times as much idleness as all other causes combined. That, however, was for the first quarter of the year. For the second quarter the compilation of figures has not gone far enough to permit results in percentages to be announced, but the returns already show a very great improvement. The middle of May was the time when the marked improvement began, and now the improvement is evident in all leading lines of industry. The indications all are that the industrial backlog was only of a temporary nature, and that it will pass away without leaving serious scars.

EXPLOSIVES.

Dangerous Substances that Are in Almost Constant Use.

Among the many things in almost constant use are some that are more or less dangerous from their explosive properties, properties often entirely unknown to their users.

For example, chloride of potash lozenges if accidentally brought in contact with an unlighted phosphorus match are dangerous. Bicarbonate of potash if mixed with subnitrate of bismuth, the latter a remedy for indigestion, will explode.

Iodide of nitrogen is highly explosive and is often combined with other drugs. Its use by those ignorant of its danger is a menace.

Sal volatile and chloral hydrate are under certain conditions, as dangerous as dynamite.

Tincture of iron and dilute aqua regia when mixed, as they often are in medicine, throw off a highly explosive gas which has frequently shattered the bottle in which the mixture was kept.

One often finds bottles of medicine in which the cork has not been tightly pushed minus the latter or has had a cork pop out of a bottle while held in one's hands without any attempt to remove it on the part of the holder. This always shows that gas is forcing the cork out.

Danger in comb. Every now and then one reads of celluloid articles, from fancy hair curlers to combs, catching fire and serious burns or accidents resulting.

It would seem that every one should by this time know that celluloid contains in its composition gun cotton and also camphor, both highly inflammable. No woman wearing celluloid combs or hair ornaments should place her head near an uncovered gas jet or other unprotected light, as celluloid catches fire so quickly and burns so rapidly that it would hardly be possible to avoid serious burns.—St. Louis Republic.

Watch the Professor.

Lecture upon the rhinoceros. Professor—I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

THE MARRIED MAN.

BEFORE a man is married, he is considered a fit companion for any woman, but as soon as he is married he is thought to be dangerous except when his wife is along to control him. A man may travel the world over, and come back all right, but at home he is considered a savage unless his wife is along to control him. Young women are allowed to spend a great deal of their time with unmarried men, but if a married man walks along the sidewalk, the older members of the family rush out and bring the girls in. The married man must have been guilty of some great wickedness in the past; otherwise they would not be looked upon with so much suspicion. Innocent amusements are planned for all sorts of people except married men; it is generally believed that married men are so wicked that they only enjoy swearing, drinking whisky and chewing plug tobacco. A great deal is done by young women to entertain unmarried men, but a married man, particularly if he has children, is a wretch if he wants to be entertained beyond allowing the children to climb over him. Married women have their afternoon parties, and enjoy themselves, but a married man is not trusted in the sacred precincts of his own home when there is company; it is feared that even his wife may fail to keep him from acting up, and possibly shooting some of his guests.—Athens Globe.

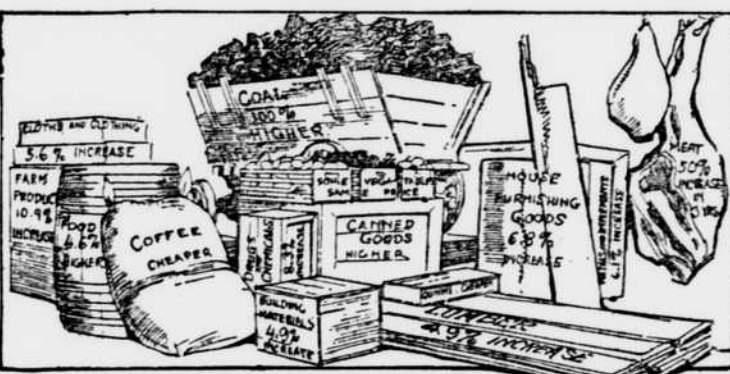
PROGRESS OF THE CANAL.

VISITORS to the canal zone, both officers of the government and tourists, report that they find the men employed on the work engaged in eager rivalry. Two or three years ago the subject of discussion was the difficulties in the way. Now everyone connected with the work is boasting of the amount of earth moved last month, and of how much more they expect to move next month. The most hopeful are talking of the probability that ships will be sailing across the isthmus within five years.

At the present rate of excavation the trench can easily be completed within that time. More than one-fourth of the earth has already been removed from the trench, and there remain only about a million cubic yards to dig. In the year ended on March 31 last about twenty-two million yards were excavated. In March this year the excavation amounted to about three and a half million yards, or three times as much as in March of last year. In May, the first of the rainy months, with twice the usual amount of rain, which impedes the work, two and a half times as much earth was moved as in the same month a year ago.

When it was decided to build a great earth dike for the Gatun dam to impound the waters of the Chagres river, the problem of the disposal of the excavated earth was solved. The dike will be a mile long and half a mile wide at the base, and will create a lake twelve miles long, through which vessels can pass at full speed. Dirt

HOW THE COST OF LIVING HAS INCREASED FORTY-FOUR PER CENT IN TEN YEARS.



It costs more to live, anywhere in the United States, than it did ten years ago. But comparisons of Chicago price increases with those discovered by the national government show that the law of compensation has not been altogether off the job here.

For instance, coal here is higher—a full 100 per cent higher than ten years ago. But if you have no coal, and catch cold through lack of it, you can buy quinine to cure your cold much cheaper than you could in 1898.

On the other hand, coffee is cheaper on the Chicago retail market than it was a decade ago, but the drugs most in favor for curing indigestion, which coffee sometimes causes, are costlier than they were then.

Meat has gone up scandalously—in fact, 50 per cent in three years. Oh, very well. Vegetables and canned goods are about as cheap as ever, and the logic of the household expense account is making more vegetarians than appeals to sentiment ever did.

The government figures show a higher price on the whole in 258 commodities that enter largely into the living of all the people. In 1907 the percentage over 1900 was 5.7 per cent, and 44.4 per cent higher than 1897, the year of lowest prices during the eighteen year period, and 23.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years, 1890 to 1900.

Farm Products Up.

For farm products, taken as a whole, the increase was greatest—namely, 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for clothing and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and lighting, 2.4 per cent; for metals and implements, 0.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house furnishings goods, 6.8 per cent; and miscellaneous, 5 per cent.

Chicago lumbermen say the government's estimate is about right for the increase in Chicago market prices for their wares. Increasing depletion of the forests, they say, has kept the price ascending gradually, and the average increase in cost which enters into ordi-

nary living expenses is around 5 per cent.

Furniture and house furnishings have soared, and experts on the Chicago market say the government's 6.8 per cent is too low to serve locally. Not less than 15 per cent, they say, has been the increase here. This is due to scarcity of material, especially oak, to higher cost of the materials for iron and brass furniture, and to higher prices of labor.

Drugs Up and Down.

Drugs and chemicals, of such sort as to affect the cost of living, were higher, say by 5 per cent, in Chicago last year than in 1898; but they have fallen until they are about where they were, and in some instances, such as quinine, lower than ever. The higher prices were caused by the scarcity of root and herb diggers, the lower prices by the financial panic.

As to canned goods, peaches sold in 1897 for the same they did in 1907, while some canned products were much cheaper ten years ago. The cause for this was that fruits and vegetables were plentiful last year, while the production was much larger. Last year beans were scarce and higher. Up to the time of the panic buying did not drop off, but since then prices have been dropping until they are about as low as they were in 1890.

The cost of preparing food products is much higher now on account of the increased cost of labor, also the increase in the farm products that go into them. Sugar is higher this year than in 1907, while coffee is cheaper. Tea is as cheap as it has been in several years. Staple commodities are not high this year in the grocery line. In many commodities the prices are 10 per cent lower than they were in 1907.

A leading clothier says that clothes are higher than in the last two years and that this should not be. This is partly due to the scarcity of wool, but is in part due to existence of clothing combinations to keep prices up.

Cotton is no higher, yet the manufacturers are in combination to maintain high prices. Ten years ago good wool suits were 100 per cent lower than

they are now, and were made of as good material and as well made, but without the same degree of care as to style. Higher labor cost, higher wool, prosperity and combinations among manufacturers are the reasons he gives for the higher prices of clothing.

Shoes are higher on the average than ever they have been, but are only 5 per cent cheaper than at their highest point, in 1907. They have, however, gone up in price 15 per cent in the last eighteen years, but to compensate for that they are better made. The increase in cost of shoes is due to the high price of hides, which have increased in eighteen years 150 per cent. Shoes are relatively cheaper than the hides from which they are made, this seeming paradox being due to improved methods of manufacture.

The price of meat has been soaring for the last eighteen years, and it is generally conceded that this has been due to the going out of the range cattle and the consequent scarcity of beef cattle, and the combinations among the packers, who have virtually a monopoly of the business, having driven the small country and town butchers out of business. Prosperity and high wages, as well as the scarcity of cattle, are given by the packers as being responsible for the rise in prices in the last ten years.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

By Heaven, Not by Hand.

A woman who is fairly prominent in Philadelphia social circles is blessed—if it is a blessing—with a very high and vivid color, which, when she has been walking fast, looks almost as though it were artificial.

One day last week she had walked briskly down Chestnut street and her cheeks were very red. Two workmen were painting the front of one of the stores and, as she passed, one of them said loudly enough for the words to reach her ears:

"Painted, be hiven."

"Yes, exactly," said the lady calmly.

"Painted, and by heaven."

Frankness.

"Frankness," said Speaker Cannon, "is an attribute greatly to be admired. Frankness man I ever knew was a chap out in Illinois who served several terms in the Legislature. Then he came home and built himself a fine house. It was a beauty and cost a power of money."

"Nice house you've got there," said a visitor in the town where the legislator lived.

"Yes," he replied, "it's a nice house."

"Where did you get the money?"

"Down at Springfield, of course," the legislator replied. "I tell you, my friend, there is a heap of years and nays in that house."

The heart is that part of you which leads you into scrapes from which the head has to extricate you.

A man who has no sympathy for others is not a man.

TAKING COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS

BY FLASHLIGHT



The first color photograph ever made by flashlight has been successfully taken at Effingham, Ill. For years color photography has been the goal that photographers have been striving to attain, and during the past two or three years some successful experiments have resulted. But it was only during the last six months that the first successful color photograph by flashlight was taken, and the news that it had been done came as a sensation at the recent convention of the National Association of Photographers held at Detroit, Mich.

So far no method of printing photographs in colors has been discovered, but it is predicted that this will shortly be done. Meanwhile the flashlight photograph taken by Prof. Raymer at Effingham appears to be about the latest development in the progress of photography. The picture itself shows some nine colors, with the various shades and tints absolutely true to nature. The subject of the photograph, a young woman, is seated in an oak chair, and even the delicate grain of the oak is faithfully reproduced. The young woman wore a red dress, with red gloves, and a yellow straw hat, with various kinds of flowers, and the result was as perfect as though it had been done by a painter.

CATTLE STEALERS IN AUSTRALIA

Cunning Black Rascals Who Are a Pest to Ranchmen.

In Australia the ranchmen have to contend with native cattle stealers who are so cunning and skillful that their forays result in constant loss to the farmers. They do not drive the cattle away in droves like the old Scottish bordermen and the Texas outlaw, but creep silently up to the herd and slay a number by throwing sharp spears into their flesh. When they have killed several of the animals they cut off only the parts they wish for immediate use and leave the carcasses to rot on the

sometimes failure of the memory, and sometimes extremely embarrassing. Often it happens when the victim is about to greet an old acquaintance, or when it is desirable to introduce two men, each of whom he knows well.

Doctors do not clearly explain this occasional defect in the mental powers, but those who experience it know that it occurs when they are especially weary or overworked, and they may therefore assume that it is a form of brain fatigue and as readily accounted for as a lameness of arms or legs. That it is most often displayed in connection with proper names is perhaps due to the fact that these are each held in the



ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIAN CATTLE-STEALERS.

plains. Next day when they want more meat they do not scruple to kill more cattle. In hurling their spears, which are from 7 to 10 feet long, they employ a throwing stick with a sort of sling. This enables them to throw the spears with great force incredible distances, driving the spear entirely through the animal. The mounted police are constantly on the lookout for these marauders.—Our picture is from the London Illustrated News.

MYSTERY OF LOST MEMORY.

Not an Uncommon Occurrence for Persons to Forget Names.

A young Parisian actress who had for weeks held the title role in a popular play, recently, it is said, while on the stage, suddenly afflicted with forgetfulness and was utterly unable to repeat the lines of the last act, though she had successfully passed through the three preceding ones, says the Indianapolis Star.

It is not an uncommon happening with stage people, lecturers and others, and seems more likely to occur when the matter memorized has been so often repeated that forgetfulness would appear impossible while intelligence remained.

The same thing happens in a less marked and conspicuous way to a great number of people, its most common manifestation being forgetfulness of proper names. A name ordinarily familiar and just about to be spoken will vanish from the mind at the instant and be to the one about to utter it as if it had never been. His confusion grasps at it in vain, and, as it were, scans against a blank wall. It is always a disagreeable experience, till

memory by separate and arbitrary action and not through association, and are therefore most easily lost. But whatever the cause, the multitude of persons who forget names will have a sympathetic comprehension of the state of mind of the French actress when she helplessly sought to find the words of her play.

Dollar Bills by Weight.

"Dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold," a bank president said the other day to a depositor.

"Yes, I suppose they come in handy for change and are easy to carry," the depositor replied absently.

"No; I was speaking literally," the bank president said. "We got into an argument in the bank here the other day as to how much a dollar bill weighed. A twenty-dollar gold piece weighs 540 grains. We found that twenty-seven crisp, new one-dollar bills weigh the same as a twenty-dollar gold piece. We tested some bills that had been in use and found that it took but twenty-six of them to balance the gold piece. I suppose that twenty-six used bills rather than an accumulation of dirt in passing from hand to hand that weighs about what one new bill does."—Kansas City Star.

Not to Be Exploited.

"Have you any idea how many pounds the shipments of tea received in this country in a year would total?"

"Of course not. I'm not a tea-total."

"—Kansas City Times.

Nothing Else Counts.

Bride (trappingly)—Oh, Jack, isn't everything just lovely.

Groom—Yes, darling; you are everything to me.—Boston Transcript.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
**HAIR VIGOR,
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL.**

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

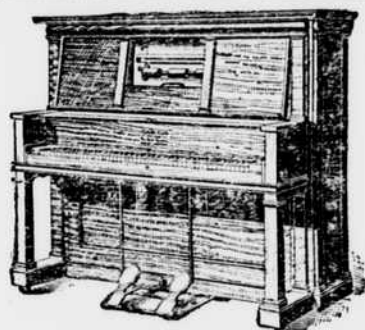
Only \$2.93



For this beautiful cottage front window, bottom glass size 40 in. by 40 in., top glass size 40 in. by 20 in., made of first quality fir lumber 1 3/4 in. thick. This window is sold by dealers ordinarily at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per window; our price only \$2.93. We are the largest makers and distributors of cottage front windows in the Northwest. The glass is silver clear and at this remarkably low price, even the most unpretentious cottage should have at least one or two of these beautiful windows.

Cross panel doors, only \$1.35.
Cottage front doors with ornamental glass, only \$3.50.
Send for our price lists, in which we illustrate and describe a thousand bargains. Shipments made anywhere, safe delivery guaranteed. Price lists mailed free.

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Write us for prices and get our catalogue of everything in music.

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SEATTLE



CRESCENT EGG-PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

A modern leavener at a moderate price; is 30 per cent. more efficient than "Trust" or Cream-of-Tartar products and absolutely free from the health-racking Rochelle Salts residue invariably accompanying their use.



Get it from your Grocer
25c FULL POUND 25c

Wealth in Swamp Lands.
If it was good statesmanship and good business to annex far-off, frozen Alaska at a cash outlay of \$7,000,000, what is to be said of a plan that will add to the very heart of the national domain lands that, measured in productive capacity, equal the combined arable areas of the fertile States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for an investment of nothing at all? If it paid to wait many years for returns upon that investment in the Northwest, how much more profitable will it be to receive an immediate income of more than a billion a year from the same enterprise?

These conundrums have been propounded to Congress in the guise of several bills providing comprehensive plans for the drainage of the swamp lands of the country by the national government at the ultimate expense of the settlers thereon.

According to the estimates of the geological survey, there are 78,473,700 acres of swamps and overflowed lands in the United States. Unofficially some engineers express the opinion that upon actual measurement the swamps will be found to cover 100,000,000 acres.—Technical World Magazine.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ginger Snaps.
One cup lard and butter mixed, one cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, one egg, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful ginger, four tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon soda, flour enough to roll.

"20-Mule-Team" Borax tends to stop the development of blight and mildew, and destroys parasitic insects. Stalks, young leaves and buds affected should be carefully sprinkled with Borax solution, and "20-Mule-Team" Borax should be used freely around the wainscoting and floors of buildings to protect from insects.

Engish Gingerbread.
One cup each of sugar, molasses and sour cream, half cup butter, one tablespoon ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, one heaping teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water; add soda last, then beat hard and bake in a slow oven.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.
Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Maple Syrup Pound Cake.
One-half pound butter, two cupsful of sugar, two cupsful of maple syrup, six cupsful of flour, one cupful of milk, four eggs, nutmeg and salt.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases
permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, M.D., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Without wishing to be accused of trying to work off a pun we may say that Mr. Upton Sinclair has had a good deal of success in turning the filth of the rich into pay dirt.

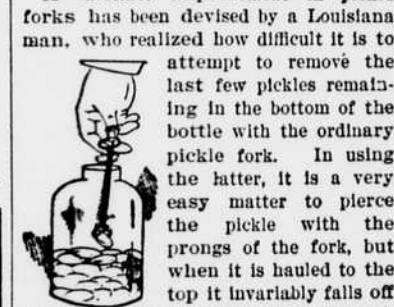
Mothers find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Orange Fitting for Cake.
Beat the whites of two eggs very stiff, with one cupful powdered sugar, add half the grated peel and the juice of an orange. Whip to a soft cream and put between the layers of a cake when they are cool.

People talk of problems, but there is no problem equal in importance to all Americans to that of bringing about the subordination of the people to the law.

A soldier isn't necessarily a general because he is a general favorite.

Improved Pickle Fork.
A distinct improvement in pickle forks has been devised by a Louisiana man, who realized how difficult it is to attempt to remove the last few pickles remaining in the bottom of the bottle with the ordinary pickle fork. In using the latter, it is a very easy matter to pierce the pickle with the prongs of the fork, but when it is hauled to the top it invariably falls off the neck of the bottle. With the new implement there is no necessity of sticking the pickle. Instead it is grasped in a pair of curved prongs, like a pair of pliers, and thus drawn out of the bottle.



CORNICIDE CURES CORNS
Cutting corns is dangerous. Cure them safely. Cornicide relieves pain and inflammation instantly. It will cure your corns. Don't suffer. Your druggist has it, or send 25c to Cornicide Co., 604 Pike st., Seattle.

EAVES TROUGH AND CONDUCTOR PIPE

Made of heavy galvanized iron corrugated or plain. Made with slip joints. Anyone can put them up, you don't need a tinner.



Guttering 4 inch, 5c foot.
Conductor joint, 4 inch, 40c each.
Conductor pipe, plain or corrugated, 5c per foot.

Corrugated elbows 10c each.
Building Material of All Kinds at Lowest Prices
Fancy Porch Balusters, 10c each.
Hardwood door bumpers 2c each

Send us a list of your wants and get our estimate. It costs you nothing.
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Marble Axe, wood handle \$1.50
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Small Saw Mill FOR SALE

Capacity 3 M to 8 M per day with 6 to 8 H. P. Will handle logs 40 inches to 28 feet long. Mill complete with all fixtures, including 54" Saw. Suitable for farm use or small tie mill.

NEW MILL on cars, Seattle, \$280.00

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Glasses scientifically fitted. We lead, others follow. 352-353-354 Empire building. Entrance 314 Second Ave.

JACOBSON GAS ENGINES

Marine, Pumping, Electric Light Plants, Saws, Traction Engines. We can beat all prices on Standard Makes Seattle Gas Engine Machinery Co., Alaska Building SEATTLE

Can you imagine anything more pathetic than the lepers of Molokai saluting with fireworks the fleet as it passed? What to them are battleships or world prestige?

ROOFS NEVER LEAK

When they are covered with Genasco Roofing
Sold by Central Door & Roofing Co., 46-47 Central Bldg., Seattle WRITE FOR PRICES

SEATTLE No. 40 - 1908
When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

DRESSED DOG AS BABY.

How a Woman Outwitted Stony-Hearted Street Car Conductors.
This is a real true dog story.

He is a pug and a great pet of his mistress, who is very fond of his fine pedigree. One day she discovered that Teddy could not see as well as usual. She felt as sad as if he were a brother or sister and a famous oculist was consulted, who told her to bring her pet dog to him.

They started, but a great obstacle presented itself. Conductor after conductor insisted that the dog should not ride on his car, says the Portland Oregonian; so that it was only after getting on and off about a dozen times that the doctor's office was reached.

Teddy was as quiet as he could be while having his eyes examined, and his mistress was told she must bring him every day for a month, and all would be done for him that was possible. So Teddy's mistress went to a neighbor who had a small baby and borrowed an outfit that was not too dainty. Teddy kept very quiet while being dressed in the long white dress, then a cloak and muslin cap, and over the face a long white veil.

Thus started. Immediately upon entering a car, if it was filled, up would jump a man to give the woman carrying a little baby a good seat. Teddy never wagged his little curled-up tail once, neither did he bark.

Each day the trip was taken with the same result—a good seat and a very quiet baby.

One day the doctor's office was filled with people waiting their turn, when a woman turned politely to Teddy's mistress and said: "My turn comes next and I will wait for you on account of your baby. It is so very tiresome to wait with a baby."

The doctor opened his door at that moment and called them both in his private office. He said: "I will show you the very best patient I have," and took Teddy carefully in his arms. He threw back the white veil and disclosed the dog's little pug nose and a pert little face looking out cutely from under the frills of the cap.

Teddy can see pretty well out of one eye now. His mistress expected a huge bill for the expert's service, but instead she received a receipted bill from the good doctor with a note saying that, as Teddy was the first patient he had ever treated of royal dog blood, he esteemed it a great honor to have been the means of helping him.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

Advertising, says Lily Herald Frost in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is the lance with which the modern crusader, known as the business agent, invades the world of commerce. And an extraordinarily effective weapon it is, as the breakfast food people and the patent medicine houses well know.

The man who doesn't advertise is soon a derelict, as idle and useless as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. When the advertiser ceases his labor it is then that the receiver gets busy.

It is when advertising dominates literature that one feels like protesting. The commercial spirit rules the reading world and thrusts its volumes upon it with a wealth of encomiums and a persistence that usually wins. By such judicious exploitation books are sold by the thousands. Their names are seen everywhere. In shop windows, on billboards, placarded along with brands of cigars or some superior make of whisky. And they are accorded such high sounding phrases of merit, of cleverness, of dramatic possibilities, that, backed by the author's name and the illustrator's art, they present such visions of delight that ever curious mortals must buy them just to satisfy their curiosity.

On a New Footing.

Absalon Foote, an eccentric old gentleman who had grown tired of life in the city, decided to move to some smaller town, free from the road of traffic, the bustle and confusion of the thronging multitude, where he could end his days tranquilly, as became a man of his age. In casting about for a location, his eye chanced to light upon the advertisement in a village paper of one Thomas R. Foote, who wanted to dispose of his boot and shoe store at a bargain, having made up his mind to remove to the city.

"That's the very thing," he said. "Selling shoes is a nice, easy occupation. It will give me just enough to do to keep me from stagnating, and it won't wear me out with overwork. I'll investigate it. It's queer, though, that his name is Foote, my name is Foote, he wants to come to the city and I want to go to the country."

A visit to the little town decided him. He liked its appearance and location. He was pleased, moreover, with "Foote's Shoe Store" and bought it, good will and all, at a bargain. "Well," said the other Mr. Foote, "you won't have to change the sign."

"No," he answered, slowly. "I'll just add a little to it."

The next day he added this, just below the sign: "This place has changed feet."

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Statistics show that the longest lived people eat the heartiest breakfasts.

Germany now has five commercial high schools at Leipzig, Aix, Cologne, Frankfurt and Berlin.

Bolivia ranks second among the tin producing countries, with an output of 15,300 tons in 1907.

Johannesburg's new telephone exchange will serve 24,000 lines. There are now about 6,500 entering the building.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."

A French caddie said that the English way of counting from one to ten was "one, two, three, four, five, six, d—n, eight, d—n, ten."—London Outlook.

The linen industry is the greatest manufacturing industry Ireland possesses. There is invested in it something like \$15,500,000, and it gives employment to 70,000 people.

Uninjured mammoth remains are among the vast natural resources of Siberia awaiting exploitation. For commercial purposes the skeletons are more valuable than the best Indian ivory.

The present power requirements of Tokio represent 48,000 horsepower, and hydro-electric plants calling for 20,000 additional horsepower are in course of erection. These figures do not include the electric railroad from Tokio to Yokohama or the elevated road under construction by the government in Tokio.

"We are all potential criminals," was the startling statement made by Dr. Albert Wilson to a deeply interested audience at the Sociological Society last night. "If we had had the heredity of some of these poor people (prisoners), or if we had had the environment we should have done the same as they."—London News.

In order not to expose his ignorance, the school boy gave an ambiguous reply when asked in examination: "Which was the greater general, Caesar or Hannibal?" The boy answered: "If we consider who Caesar and Hannibal were and ask ourselves which of them was the greater we must unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative."

Exclusive of warships, transports and vessels under fifty tons, the ship tonnage entering and leaving the port of Singapore, Straits Settlements, in 1907 was 14,000,000 tons. Singapore is the trade clearing house of the East, with free labor, military protection, superior banking facilities, and a magnificent harbor soon to be improved at a cost of \$5,000,000.

Sandwiches derive their name from John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, says the Girls' Own Paper. This nobleman was an inveterate gambler, and as he did not wish the game to be interrupted by the necessity of rising for his meals, he used to have slices of bread with ham between brought to him at the gaming table, to enable him to go on playing without intermission.

In a communication to the Royal Society of Queensland, Douglas Ogilby records the discovery of one new genus and seven new species of fish. New, that is to say, for Queensland waters. Among these are slender dog shark, Howe's needle fish, long beaked garfish, the sonner leather jacket and others. The ladyfish (albulia macrodonta) is recorded for the first time in Australian waters.

The richest man in King Charles II's England could not get so good a dinner as tens of thousands will sit down to to-day. Cattle were of a far poorer breed, vegetables were few and bad, and the commonest conveniences of the table were unknown. Fish knives, for instance, are hardly considered an extravagant luxury, but Mr. Gladstone could remember when they were not to be found on any table.—London Telegraph.

Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado, describes a well-preserved specimen of a wasp, belonging to the genus Paratiphia, found in the shale rocks of Miocene time at Florissant, Colo., which exhibits a peculiar venation of the wings, exactly as it appears in the same genus to-day. The most striking peculiarity is a characteristic imperfect vein in the wing, which persists in the same insect at the present time.

On the Danish island of Sjælland there is an electric lighting system which is driven by a windmill. The wheel is forty-six feet in diameter, and is supported by a tower forty-three feet high. The area of the blades exposed to the wind is 340 square feet, and with a wind blowing at the rate of twenty-three feet a second the mill will give 8.6-horsepower. The speed is then twenty-four revolutions a minute. Current is supplied to 378 incandescent and six arc lamps, besides several small motors.

That strange African lake, Lake Téhad, has been the subject of renewed attention within the last two years, and the fact that in a period of twenty years it alternately increases and decreases in size and depth seems to have been well established. Four or five years after the beginning of the period the level of the lake becomes very low, and then rises again to the former height. In 1906 the lake was very low. According to native records, it was nearly dried up between 1828 and 1833. Twenty years later the level of the water was very high.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Jacques Mig. Co. Chicago.

KC BAKING POWDER

Stands for
Quality Economy Purity

In providing the family's meals, don't be satisfied with anything but the best. KC is guaranteed perfection at a moderate price. It makes everything better.

Try and see. Perfect or Money back.

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From \$40 to \$100 is being paid monthly, by Seattle business men, to every graduate of The Hyatt-Fowells School as a reward for the skill in bookkeeping and shorthand which they acquired in this thorough business training school. The same reward awaits every student who completes its course of instruction.

The average student of The Hyatt-Fowells School earns back the entire cost of his instruction in bookkeeping or shorthand the first two months he is employed. What other line of work will double your money for you six times in one year with but about eight months' preparation?

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Get Catalogs from Other Schools. Get Ours.

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A Flavoring. It makes a syrup better than Maple. Sold by grocers.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2.00
Six Months, " " 1.00
Three Months, " " .75

ADVERTISING RATES
Professional Cards, per month \$1.00
Display, per inch " " 1.00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA

We are in receipt of a copy of the report of Harlan Updegraff, chief of the Alaska Division for education, and as this paper has occupied and maintained a position along the same line, and for the additional reason that it is a matter of vital interest, we publish a portion of the report, continuing it into subsequent issues:

"The most pressing social problem in Alaska today is the amelioration of the condition of the natives of that region. Three different courses of action are required for its solution:

1. The removal of the forces which are pulling the natives down.
2. The multiplication of those influences which will enable them to advance.

3. The issuance of food and clothing to destitute natives until they become self-supporting.

The problem should be attacked immediately, and with persistence and thoroughness in all parts of Alaska. Moreover, it must be attacked intelligently, in the light of social and educational science and of the experience of the government in dealing with the Indians of the states. If such steps are not taken, there is grave danger that the physical, economic and moral decline of the native races of Alaska will obtain such momentum that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, ever to advance them to higher stages of civilization.

The forces which are pulling the natives down, and which must be removed, are—

a. The selling and giving of liquor to natives by white men.
b. Illicit intercourse between white men and native women.
c. Destruction of fish and game.
d. The ravages of disease.
e. Disregard of the rights of the natives.

Among the measures most necessary to prepare the natives for efficient participation in the future life of Alaska are—

a. Instruction in the English language, so that it can be spoken, read and written.
b. The development of the native industries.
c. The introduction and development of new industries adapted to the region and to their abilities.
d. Instruction in methods of marketing their products.
e. Instruction in arithmetic until ability is developed to perform mathematical computations incident to business transactions.
f. Instruction in sanitation and personal hygiene.
g. Instruction in cooking and domestic economy.
h. Compulsory education law so framed as to be applied at discretion.

i. Recognition of property rights by express law.
j. Instruction in morality.

k. Broadening and deepening of religious life as their development in above lines makes it possible.

Some of the temporary measures that must be taken in order to assist in making the natives again self-supporting, as they were before

the arrival of the white man, are—

a. Issuance of rations and clothing in those places where there is actual destitution.
b. Medical attention.
c. Enforcement of sanitary measures in native villages.
d. Enforcement of present laws, in order to secure protection of the natives.
e. Passage of more stringent law to accomplish this end, if necessary.

It is not necessary that different agencies and institutions be constituted for the carrying out of each of these three different courses of action. The school or the hospital, the teacher or the physician or the superintendent may serve as agencies for carrying on the work in all of the different directions named.

Before outlining in detail the manner in which these questions should be dealt with, I desire to present several principles, which, in my opinion, should underlie the operations of the various plans. This will contribute to greater clearness in the understanding of the recommendations which follow.

1. The natives of Alaska should be prepared to participate hawpily in, and to contribute efficiently to, a society in which the white men and natives will live harmoniously in accordance with the standards of American civilization.

This does not imply that the native races should lose their integrity. It means simply that the fact must be recognized that from this time the life of the natives will be dominated by the life of civilization. He has come in contact with it, and has willingly surrendered. His aims are mediated by what he has learned from the white man. He has accepted the Christian religion; he prefers the white man's food and clothing, and he is adopting the structure of the white man's house whenever he is financially able. Furthermore, in many parts of Alaska his income is derived very largely from labor performed for the white man.

2. The native races may be elevated to a higher standard of civilization only through a system of education which recognizes the community as the unit of effort and the individual as the subunit. The laws of nature bind the individual to his own social stock by such strong ties that they can rarely be broken. The social habits and impulses which have been inherited or established by social contact in the early years largely shape the life of the individual. On the other hand advancement of a race may be secured only by the contribution of its own members to its social life. The problem in Alaska requires the most rapid advancement of the native races that is possible. At first sight it would seem therefore, that by giving to the brightest young people the best possible education in the schools of civilization the most rapid advancement of the race would be secured. It must be remembered, however, that the advancement of an inferior race is not dependent upon the extent of the acquisitions of individuals of the habits and impulses of civilized life, but upon the extent of the contributions of the individual of higher habits and better impulses to his fellow men. The most rapid advancement of an inferior race will be brought about therefore, by educating the brightest boys and girls in such ways as will cause them to render the greatest service to their own people.

Experience in the education of the Indians in the United States has proven, generally speaking, that the individual who has by a process of education, apart from his own people, taken on a large share of the habits and impulses of civilization, contributes much less to the promotion of the welfare of his race than the boy or girl who, although not progressing so far in school subjects, has lived with his tribe in his native environment. This is because the hereditary and early influences draw him back to the mode of life peculiar to the race, while at the same time the better methods of living enjoyed while at school make him dissatisfied with the tribal life and cause him to stand aloof from active and efficient participation in it. His life thus counts for little, and the effort of the higher civilization that had been exercised for him bears little fruit.

Thus for the happiness of the individual Alaskan, for the welfare of the native races, and for the sake of a reward for labors performed by representatives of civilization, the education of the individual must be made subordinate to the advancement of the race. His education should be carried on in constant contact with his people and must prepare him for a definite place in their social life. The community thus becomes the unit of effort, the individual the subunit.

3. The system of education must include all sides of native life and must observe proper coordination in the development in the various elements in that life. Civilization has been evolved by a fairly even progress in the different elements that have composed it at its various stages of development. It was through efficient participation in these related elements that increased control over nature and self was gained and the physical, mental, moral and spiritual life of the race elevated. The Alaska natives should pass through this process under competent direction. Progress in civilization should be made to evolve from within themselves. The habits, interests, and tendencies of civilized life with which they come in contact must be chosen or rejected by them and those which are good assimilated in their own lives and made to modify their habits and impulses in the right directions. Aid is greatly needed in this process. If properly given "the short cuts" in the evolution of civilization may be taken; and, although the process must necessarily be slower than most people desire and think, yet as compared with the time it has taken for the Germanic tribes to develop from one stage of civilization to another, the advancement of the native tribes of Alaska should be in the next few decades very rapid.

At the present time the elements in the life of the Alaskan natives which need greatest attention are the industrial and the physical in relation to sanitary methods of life. The industries which nature affords and also those in which they can find employment by the white man should be developed in order that all the people may rise to a higher stage of civilization through the experiences gained by working with their hands and intellect in the every day duties of life. Increased command over nature will bring a greater economic return. This will enable them to purchase the conveniences and comforts of life and will greatly promote more sanitary methods of living. Better health will in turn produce greater efficiency in industrial enterprises. With the development of these two mutually helpful elements the high ideals that have been employed by the church and the school will have a fair chance of realization and the temptation to drive away disappointment and discouragement by drink will be removed.

The political element in the native life at the present time needs recognition in the future such development as the advancement of civilization will warrant. At the present time their political status makes them neither citizens nor aliens. In consequence there is no way in which they can gain any of the rights of citizenship. A well-rounded development demands recognition in the political life of the state, and the grant of some privileges should be made at the present time.

(Continued next week.)

S. C. SHURICK, M.D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Calls Attended Day or Night
Office in Rooms Vacated by Dr. DeVigne
WRANGELL, ALASKA

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published for the statutory period in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper published at Wrangell, Alaska.

LEWIS P. HUNT.
Register.

JOHN W. DUDLEY.
Register.

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SERIAL NO. 088
SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRY
BY ASSIGNEE

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 19, 1908.
NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis P. Hunt, whose postoffice address is Mankato, Minnesota, the legal assignee of Thomas McCormack, beneficiary under Section 2596, Revised Statutes of the United States, granting additional lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, has applied to enter the lands embraced in U. S. Survey No. 215, situated on the south shore of Sitka Strait, and more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at Corner No. 1, 15 links above high tide line of Sitka Strait, a stone marked B. Cor. No. 1 S. 215, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 5 bears N. 8 degrees 52 minutes W. 37.02 chains distant; thence S. 44 deg. 00 min. E. 42.67 chs. to Cor. No. 2, a stone marked 2 S. 215; thence S. 46 deg. 00 min. W. 19.94 chs. to Co. No. 3, a stone marked 3 S. 215; thence N. 44 deg. 00 min. W. 42.67 chs. to Cor. No. 4, on high tide line of Sitka Strait, a stone marked 4 S. 215; thence along said high water mark, (1) N. 67 deg. 00 min. E. 6.30 chs.; (2) N. 43 deg. 22 min. E. 4.00 chs.; (3) N. 53 deg. 00 min. E. 9.10 chs. to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning. Area, 79.869 acres. Magnetic variation at all corners 33 deg. 00 min. E. as additional to the said McCormack's original homestead on the east half of the southeast quarter of section eight, in township 10 south of range 1 west, which he entered at New Orleans, La., per Homestead Entry No. 8, dated January 17th, 1867.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the above described tract of land are required to file with the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, their adverse claim thereagainst, under oath, during the period of the publication of this notice, or within thirty days thereafter, or they will be barred by provisions of the statutes.

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High Grade Material and First Class in Every Respect
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Always starts off with only a quarter-turn of the fly-wheel and runs
UNTIL THE ELECTRICITY IS SWITCHED OFF
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